NEW YORK HERALD.

Northwest corner of Fulton and Nassau sts. JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR.

THE DAILY HERALD—Three editions. 2 cente per copy—\$7 per annum. THE MORNING EDITION is published at 3 o'clock. A. M., and distributed before breakfast; the first AFTERNOON EDITION can be had of the newsboys at 1 o'clock; and the second at three o'clock, P. M.
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ALL LETTERS by mail, for subscriptions, or with advertisements, to be post pard, or the pastage will be deducted from the money remitted.

YOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if seed well be disheredly notif for

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PRINTING of all kinds executed beautifully, and with whatch. Orders received at the office.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—WERNER—JENNY LIND THE SERGEANT'S WIFE. BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway. - King Lear-WRIGH ISTHE KING? NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham Square. - Rosina Mea-pows-New York As It Is-The Moment, us Question

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street.—ROMANGE AND REALITY—ILLUSTRIQUE STRANGER MECHANICS' HALL, Brondway, near Broome.-Caris-SOCIETY LIBRARY, Broadway-New Onleans Sere-

CHINESE MUSEUM, 553 Broadway.—CHINESE CURIOSI-MINERVA ROOMS-Mons. Adrien.—Magic and Philo-

WILLIAMSBURGH GARDEN, L. I.-GRAND INSTRU-New York, Monday, April 30, 1849.

The Double Sheet Herald. The double sheet will be issued to-morrow morn ing. The "half-price" advertisements will be received till 9 o'clock, this evening.

Affairs in Canada.

We give in our columns to-day some very interesting and exciting extracts from the Canadian press, concerning the revolutionary proceedings which recently took place in Montreal-the burning of the Parliament House, &c. We are awaiting with interest the course of events in that part of the world. We have some prospect that the people of Canada

will, before long, cut the slim thread which connects them with the parent country, and that before our next presidential election shall have come around, we in this country will be called upon to decide whether they shall or shall not be admitted to partake in the benefits and enjoyments of our glorious inheritance. In fact, the subject of the annexation of Canada may now be considered as already opened, and we look forward to and expect an acrimonious discussion of the subject in the American press immediately. In treating the question, there are a great many considerations connected with it, that it will not do to overlook. Of these, the most important is the feeling of the Canadians in regard to the institution of slavery. In this respect, the Canadian as well as the British character is incomprehensible. Slavery of one kind or another, whether religious, political, or personal, has invariably been a concomitant of British rule ever since Britain has been a nation, and so intermixed is it with the character of the people, that they even make a virtue of it. The beggar in his rags will shout God save the King or Queen, as the case may be, and testify his servile loyalty, by tossing up his crownless hat in ecstacies at the mention of royalty. This feeling exists in Canada in perfection, and it seems as if it actually gained strength by transplantation. Now, slavery does exist in this country, and the feelings of the people of Canada are such, that our Southern friends would never submit to the annexing of that province, without a guaranty that the anti-slavery influence, which would thus be brought into the national councils, would be counterbalanced by a pro-slavery check from some other quarter. Where can this influence be brought We have drawn largely from Mexico, and the Southern States have gained nothing by it in that respect; nor are they likely to gain, for it is almost beyond dispute, that the people of that newly acquired region will take upon themselves to decide that there shall be no slavery there.

Where, then, shall we look for this counteracting influence? To no other place, in our opinion, but the Spanish Island of Cuba. Hence it is, that of late years, Canada and Cuba are always mentioned in this same connection-annexation with a different soil, climate, habits, customs, &c. Yet they are so linked together, that we cannot have one without the other. And perhaps it is as well that such should be the case; for it seems to be the destiny of the United States to grow, and to keep growing, until the American eagle covers with its broad wings the whole of this fair continent, and its [dependencies, the isles of the Atlantic and it would not do, while destiny is leading us, to allow any portion of our confederacy to attain a preponderating influence, in any respect, and least of all in that of slavery. Therefore it is, that Canada and C-ba must go together. If one is to be ar nexed, so is the other.

The Contest for the Collectorship-Mr. Seward's Meditations Among the Tombs.

The crisis of the Collectorship in this city is a hand. The contest is tremendous. Yesterday Thurlow Weed, ex-Governor Young, and a dozen politicians, left for Washington. Your "active politician" has no sinecure of it in these times. Like certain other influences, "not to be named to cars pelite," he is here, there, and everywhere. Look at Mr. Senator Seward, for instance. It is said in the newspapers that this industrious, affable, shrewd, gentlemanly little personage, has gone to Charleston to argue a patent case. Quite likely. But the patent case in which he is engaged is not one of those common-place trumpery affairs in which the right of John Doe, or Richard Roe, and his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, are involved. Seward has a soul above buttons The patent case which he means to try away down in South Carolina, is neither more nor less than Old Rough and Ready himself. The ex-Governor has fairly entered the lists with the President, for the appointment of Collector of New York. We sincerely admire his spirit. Not content with the management and control of the whig party in the great State of New York, whose tederal offices and patronage he is dispensing according to his sovereign pleasure, Seward means to try what he can do at the South. He knows what he is about. The abolitionist at home is oftentimes quite a different being abroad; and we await with a good deal of interest, the result of this Southern

Meanwhile, we are able to throw some light on a very interesting episode in the life of our friend who has just set out on this Southern tour, from which we are almost persuaded that Senator Seward will carry everything his own way.

Every body recollects the memorable occasion on which Bishop Hughes made his public appearance in the political field. It was an event well calculated to attract universal attention, and to be long remembered by men of all parties, creeds and professions. Certainly it was a novel and extraordinary occurrence in the United States. It was an unusual spectacle to behold a minister of the gospel of peace and charity sweeping with his sacerdotal robes the filthy arena of party politics We well remember the surprise and indignation which the unprecedented conduct of Bishor Hughes, on that memorable evening, at Carroll Hall, excited in this intelligent community. It was then our painful duty to administer some salutary chastisement to the Bishop. But we con

fess that had we known all the circumstances of the case, as we now know them, our paternal rebuke might have been somewhat less severe. We knew not then the crafty and subtle reasons that had been employed to mislead the too confiding Bishop. We were not aware that he had been entrapped by the Philistines. Since then we have learned the whole story; and, as it is full of instruction, and at the same time places the conduct of Bishop Hughes in a new light, we must give it, with all due attention to the details of time, place and circumstance.

It was a delightful Sabbath morning. The sun shone brightly in an unclouded sky. From an hundred steeples was heard the pealing summons of the "church-going bell," calling the moral, virtuous and religious people of the great city of New York to the house of prayer. St. Patrick's Cathedral was crowded by devout and kneeling worshippers; and as the solemn tones of the organ reverberated through the "long-drawn aisle and fretted vault," an emotion of pious and reverential awe appeared to inspire the whole vast assemblage within those consecrated walls. At this moment, two individuals of middle age and respectable ap pearance, might have been seen sauntering in the grave-yard which surrounds the Cathedral. After inspecting a number of the monumental stones which marked the resting-place of the silent dead, one of those individuals, directing the atten tion of his companion to a monument of some what more pretending character than the humble memorials of respect and affection which they had been before observing, exclaimed-"This must be the tomb-stone, Governor, for which you have been looking!" "Why, yes-reallyet me see-ah! I really believe it is!" replied the personage who had been addressed as the Governor-"this must be the very monument of which I have been so anxious to obtain a model!" Having thus expressed himself, the Governor, approaching more closely to the tombstone, commenced a most minute examination of it. He read the inscription over and over again, scanned the dimensions of the monument, and seemed to linger around it with an affectionate interest that betokened more than a mere feeling of idle curiosity. It was observed, however, that he occasionally looked at his watch with an air of some impatience, and as the voices of the priests and their attendants, chaunting the solemn ritual of the church, came through the open doors and windows of the venerable pile that stood in the centre of the grave-yard, "the Governor" might have been

towards the principal entrance to the cathedral. At length the services were concluded, and th vorshippers began to issue from the cathedral The "Governor," who had been meditating amongst the tombs, brightened up. In a few moments the bishop-Bishop Hughes himself-mad his appearance at the vestibule. "With measured step and slow" he passed along towards the gate way, and when about midway, he was accosted by the gentleman who had accompanied the "Go vernor." "Ah! Mr. James Kelly, how do you do?" "I am very well, sir," said Mr. Kelly, looking to his companion. "Who is that gentleman, pray ?" asked the Bishop. "Why, that is Governor Seward." The Bishop started. "Governer Seward-the Governor of the State!" he exclaimed. "Yes, it is indeed the Governor," said Mr. Kelly, proud of his companionship with that distinguished official. "What does he here ?" inquired the Bishop. "He came to take the model of a tombstone, all the way from Albany, sir." "Oh, introduce him to me at once," said the Bishop, in his own gracious manner. The introduction took place, and was followed by an invitation to take tea at the episcopal residence The "Governor" laughed in his sleeve; he had got the model tombstone at last! His ruse was successful. His well-laid plan had worked like a

seen occasionally casting a rather anxious look

That was a memorable tea party. Governor Seward forgot all about the wonderful tombstone, and talked of every thing but the ostensible object of his visit from Albany to St. Patrick's Cathedral The Bishop was delighted-fascinated-"caught." From that day, the "Governor" never for a mo ment failed to improve his advantage. The first fruits of his management were soon after seen in the rash, foolish, and unjustifiable proceedings of the Bishop at Carroll Hall. At the bottom of all these movements, Governor Seward and his Mephistopheles, Weed, were not slow to avail themselves. In fact, one of the most important and in-Seward, as a politician, grew out of this romantic, enthusiastic, pious, persevering search after a tembstone!

Most instructive passage, this, in the life of scheming politician! It is now, we believe, for the first time made public, and will, no doubt, be treasured up by some future Macaulay, or Guizot or Lumpkin or Simkins. It is however true to the letter, and speaks volumes in favor of the acute ness, intelligence, experience, tact, and philosophy of Mr. Senator Seward. It was no ordinary mind that could conceive and carry out so amiable, interesting, and romantic a plan to bamboozle a We can perceive, in recent movements at Washington and elsewhere, the same bold, inventive genius at work. Doubtless it will be necessary to take a model of some sword, sabre, or other interesting "blade," at the White House and very likely that scheme may also be crowned with success. We confess we rather like Mr. Senator Seward. He has great genius, great industry, great tact, great perseverance, and, as we have seen, remarkable inventive powers. He is a perfect Dumas, a Dickens, a Eugene Sue, in the political line. Depend upon it, he has got another tombstone to look after at Charleston; and, probably satisfied with his success in the ecclesiastical line he will not now rest till he has bagged no less than a generalissimo, or settled a collectorship. We are, therefore, looking out for another edition of Seward's " Meditatious Among the Tombs." Mr. Seward will get the collectorship of New York for his man, and no mistake.

DEAMATIC FUND GENEROSITY .- In an official statement made public, on the authority of the ec static John Brougham, (may the sunshine upon his face never grow dim,) we find some curious particulars disclosed, showing the generosity of certain individuals towards the Dramatic Fund Association. In this list it is recorded that E. P. Fry subscribed ten dollars, James Gordon Bennet fifty dollars, and W. B. Astor fifty dollars.

Now for a bit of philosophy and arithmetic During the last quarter of a century, W. B. As, or, as part proprietor of the Park Theatre, has probably bagged from one hundred to two hundred housand dollars, made by the stars of that establishment, of the first, second, third, and fourth magnitude. During the last twenty years, proba bly J. G. Bennett has bagged, by advertisement and otherwise, a few hundred dollars, deducting thousand dollars which the Park Theatre owed him, and which was never paid, under its ancient management, now dead and gone. During the last year, in which E. P. Fry has been connected with the theatres in this city (according to his own bookkeeping, on the Italian method), he has lost out of his bag nearly twenty thousand dollars. Now, we must ask whether Mr. Fry, who has lost such a sum by his connection with theatres, does not, as a generous man, beat out of sight both Bennett and Astor, who must henceforth show their diminished heads less in Wall street, and

THE OCEAN STEAMERS .- The America will be due at Halifax on Wednesday. There are no tidings of the Sarah Sands. She is now in her thirty-

Henry Clay is to deliver the annual address before the Ohio State agricultural fair, to be holden on the 5th and 9th of September next.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM CALIFORNIA.

Three Days Later.

Arrivals of Merchandise at San Francisco.

Shipments of Gold. Desertion of the Crew of the Steamship California.

Arrival of the Steamship Oregon at

We received, by yesterday's Southern mail, everal letters and one or two packages of newspapers, from Mexico. They reached Mobile on he 21st inst., in the mail steamship Thames, from

/era Cruz. They contain some interesting intelligence from alifornia. It is to the 3d of March, three days later than our previous accounts.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

We annex one of our letters :-

VERA CRUZ, Mexico, April 14, 1849. I have seen here a number of the Alta Califor na, of the 22d of February, brought overland to this place. It publishes a list of arrivals of vessels at the port of San Francisco, about fifty in number from various ports in the Pacific, within the week preceding. These vessels are freighted with as-

sorted cargoes for the California market. These arrivals, joined to those that had reached there a short time previously, have overstocked the market. All articles of merchandise have be come a drug-no sales, no purchasers, and prices down to the New York figure. The paper is full of advertisements of stores, of goods, of ships, &c., for sale, &c. The market is full of every thing in goods, groceries, and all other articles.

The newspaper has nothing of importance or ge neral information. The elections for delegates to form a provisional constitution, had taken place, and meetings had been held to express public opinton on the subject of slavery, and an unanimous sentiment against slave labor.

I have also seen a letter to a merchant in this blace, which contains still later news from San Francisco, down to the 28th of February. It states that the firs steamer of Howland & Aspinwall's line nad arrived at San Francisco, and immediately all hands had left the vessel for the mines. Great ap-prehensions were entertained that the steamer would not be able to go to sea, for want of men to

work her.

The same letter stated that the gold still helds out in the usual abundance, and that new placers were almost daily discovered. I could not obtain the paper to send to you, as there is only one copy here.

here.
Mr. Skinner, of Connecticut, has succeeded in making a contract with the Mexican government for the establishment of a telegraph between this place and the city of Mexico. Our file of Mexican papers give the following inelligence from California-of the shipments of

gold, &c. &c.:-According to El Monitor Republicano and Siglo XIX, published in the city of Mexico, which we have received up to the 12th instant, accounts to the 22d March, from Mazatlan, have reached us The Trovada arrived at Mazatlan on the 14th. from San Francisco, with advices to the 3d of

March. The steamship Oregon, with her three hundred passengers, arrived at Mazatlan on that date-she merely touched there, and proceeded on her voyage

to San Francisco, on the same day. By private letters received in Mexico, it was earned, that during the week ending the 10th March, a schooner arrived at Mazatlan, from San Francisco, with fifteen thousand ounces (\$240,000) of gold on board from the Placers. This gold had been purchased at San Francisco, at from \$11 to \$15 per ounce.

On the 18th of March, a brig and a schooner left Mazatlan for San Francisco-they each carried seventy passengers. The news which arrived every day was so good and so positive, that every one in Mazatlan was wild to go to the gold regions. News also had been received, that another Placer had been discovered in Lower California, which bid fair to rival in richness those on the Sacramente

We translate the following ship news from Ma zatlan, to the 19th March, as we find it in the Monitor Republicano :-

nttor Republicano:—

ARRIVALS.

March 12.—English frigate Constancia, from San Blas; 13th, Mexican schooner San Blasena, 28 tons, from San Blas, 8 days; English sloop-of-war Calypso, from San Blas, 8 days; English sloop-of-war Calypso, from San Blas; 14th, Chilian brig Trovador, 149 tons, from San Francisco, in 11 days, in ballast. [We presume this is the vessel the Monitor alludes to as bringing the 15,000 ounces gold.—En. Herald.] Mexican brig San Jose, 60 tons, from San Blas, 8 days; 15th, Mexican brigantine Trison, 66 tons, from Acapulco, 22 days.

DEFARTURES.

MARCH 14.—Mexican schooner Josefina, 26 tons, for La Paz; 15th, English sloop-of-war Calypso, on a cruise; 16th, American brig Euphemia, 132 tons, for San Francisco, with 80 passengers; 17th, Mexican schooner Triston, 66 tons, for Guayamas; 18th, Mexican brigantine San Jose, 60 tons, for San Blas; American schooner Strailon, 120 tons, for San Francisco, with passengers, (number not stated.) [The Sivralion and Euphemia

number not stated.) [The Sivrallon and Euphemi sust be the two vessels alluded to in the Monitor.]

By this list it will be seen that the port of Mazatlan is not so very destitute of shipping as has been

LATER FROM MEXICO.-The Royal mail steam packet Thames, Capt. Abbott, arrived in the lower bay yesterday morning, from Vera Cruz, whence she sailed on the morning of the 17th inst. She was detained thirty-six hours at Vera Cruz, waiting

was detained thirty-six hours at Vera Cruz, waiting for the mails, which, in consequence of a norther, could not be brought off from shore.

She brought on freight \$450,000 in specie, of which \$35,500 is for New Orleans, one hundred and fifty bales of cochineal, several small packages of vanilla, and thirty-three cabin and seven deck passengers for Mobile and New Orleans, besides nineteen in transit for England.

Fassengers—Messrs. Lobach, Hillman, Robertson. Bernard Anderson and two children, Valdez, Christmas, Troncose, Vivanco, Bernet, Dr. Lefevre, Vanstavoren, Schreeder, Vial. Hernandez, Flacer, lady, infant and nurse, Mr., Mrs. and two Misses Nunez, Sole, Thuellier, Contant, Baron Gomez, Ritter, Torre, Goupel and Bernadotte.

There is a large number of travellers starting con stantly from Vera Cruz, on the same route to Cali-fornia. It is said to be the least troublesome route, and the expenses thence to Mazatlan run from one hundred and fifty to two hundred and fifty dollars.

—Mobile Herald, April 22.

Since the above was put in type, we have received El Moniter Republicano and Siglo XIX., to

The cholera seems to be gradually advancing in Mexico. The towns of Reinosa and Camargo had been invaded by it, though no particulars are given At Saltillo, also, they were suffering from its ravages. At San Luis and Monterey, also, they had experienced its attacks. At the latter place, it had not been so malignant in its character as it was in 1838, and none but people of the lowest class had been attacked. Sanitary precautions are being taken, in all Mexican cities, to prevent the spread

of this dreadful disease. The house of Manning and Mackintosh, o Mexico, in their own name, as well as in the name of all others interested in the affair of the grant to them of the privilege of making a communication between the oceans, across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, have protested against any failure on the part of the Mexican government to recognise their right as owners of the said privilege.

On the 11th inst., more than forty foreigners, well armed, left the city of Mexico, on their route to California, and, we understand, many more are about to take the same route.

This was probably an American California company. The Monitor, however, only gives the above sentence, without mentioning names.

PENNSYLVANIA AND OHIO RAILROAD .- We are happy to state that upwards of \$100,000 of stock was taken yesterday by our citizens, and that there is no doubt that the balance of the \$200,000 required by private subscription will be readily taken up.—
This is a source of great satisfaction to every Pittsburgher who is aware of the immense importance
of the work, and the absolute necessity of having
it vigorously prosecuted.—Pittsburgh Mercury.

SHUSTER'S CONVICTION AT WASHINGTON .- WE are happy, at last, to find that the jury has returned a verdict of guilty against Shuster in his last trial We presume this has been brought about and has tened because Jim Webb's whereabouts has been found out and ascertained, and he is shortly to be brought before a similar jury, with a prospect of a like punishment. There is some prospect now that all the other rogues will be found out and prosecuted, in spite of the blundering and folly manifested in some quarters in Washington and in this city. The arrest and trial of these burglars, so far, has caused a great deal of talk and sensation throughout the country, in the exposition it has made of the blunderings of the government and its advisers. We hope to see all these blunders fully developed upon Webb's trial, and justice meted out to all the blunderers, whether in Washington city or in New York.

TRAVEL TO EUROPE.-From present indications we are led to believe that there will be a great deal of travel between this country and Europe during the coming season, and that our steamships and packets will reap a prolific harvest. Every berth in the steamship Europa, which will leave this port on Wednesday for Liverpool, is engaged; and we understand that it is the same with the packet ship St. Denis, bound to Havre. The more that the American people see of Europe, the better they will like their own institutions; and the more that Europeans see of the United States, the better for the cause of political reform in their quarter of the world.

City Intelligence.

ANOTHER STREET MURDER BY STABBING. About five o'clock yesterday afternoon, the neighborhood of Centre and Anthony streets was the scor of another bloody murder, (on the Leonard street plan.) in which the victim was a young man, of about twenty years of age, a native of St. John, New Brunswick, b the name of James Monahan, who received a stab with a pocket knife in the left side, between the fifth and sixth ribs, passing no doubt into the heart, as he survived but a few moments after receiving the wound The following men have been arrested on the charge:-William Thompson, Jonathan Illingworth, Jas. Quinn and James Eustice. Thompson, it is said, was the man that stabbed the decen ed, as sworn to by two witnesses. A colored man by the name of William Queen, states that he saw Thompson with a knife in his hand, who stabbed at the deceased, and then drawing his hand back quickly, shut up the knife, and put it into his pocket. The same facts, it seems, will be sworn to by another witness, by the name of James News. The origin of the affray, as near as we could ascertain, was as follows :- The deceased was standing in Anthony street, near Centre, on the side leading to the Five Points, in conversation with a woman belonging to that vicinity and while thus engaged. Thompson, with his three as sociates, came along and made some insulting remarks to the woman. This insult was taken up by the de-ceased, which led to high words and then to blows, and soona fight ensued between the parties, in which the deceased received the stab as above stated. Officer Watson, who was attracted to the spot by the crowd, arrived just in time to catch the deceased in his arms after the stab was inflicted who exclaimed, as the officer put him on the sidewalk, "Jim, I am stabbed," he then fainted, and in about four minutes he expired. The accused parties were then taken into custody by officers Watson and Dowling, and conveyed before Justice Lothrop, who committed them to prison to await the action of the Coroner's inquest. On the officer searching the pockets of the accused persons, they found in Thompson's pocket a pocket-knife, with a blade which corresponded with the size of the wound inflicted on the deceased, but not a particle of blood was to be seen on any part of the knife. The deceased was a saddler by trade, and formerly worked for Mr. Thomas Lee, No 125 Grand street, corner of Crosby, but latterly, it is said, he has been employed at Mr. Hecker's flour mills, corner of Market and Cherry streets. The Coroner, on probing the wound, found it to extend about two and a half inches in an upward direction, beyond a doubt penetrating the heart. An inquest will be held during

this day.

The City Yesterday.—It is always cheering, after the labors of a week, to have a pleasant Sabbath day, let the form of recreation be what it may. Yesterday was a pleasant day, though the morning was dark and cloudy, the sky became clear, and the pure air swept through every lane and avenue of the city, and the sun shone with resplendent brightness. The pleasures of the day were various. Many obeyed the summons of the sounding bell, and listened to the truths of Divine writ, and so great was the number, that aimost every place of worship was filled to repletion. At noon, when the services generally were ended, the streets presented an interesting spectacle. There was not that jostling one against another, in the press of business, but it was a day of cessation from the ordinary pursuits of life, and the crowds which thronged every thoroughfare moved quietly along, with minds relieved from care, at least so appeared. Many sought the country, where everything begins to put on a beautiful appearance. The trees have budded out their foliage, and around the farm-ward they seek amusement country, where everything begins to put on a beautiful appearance. The trees have budded out their foliage, and around the farm-yard they seek amusement in looking at the products of nature. Others went to those miserable places which abound throughout every part of the city, where all crime is concocted, and men brought to ruin by the poisonous draught there sold.—But there is one happy thought, that the last named number is comparatively few, and has been on the decrease for some time past; and New York, once so notorious for drunken and noisy men, on the Sabbath, is now quiet aimost as a village. The day passed without any occurrence of a startling or extraordinary character. The early night was made beautiful by the mellow light of the young moon, and the great city sunk to rest to prepare for the labors and duties of the week.

Fire.—A fire broke out early yesterday morning, in

FIRE.—A fire broke out early yesterday morning, in he house No. 137 Washington street, which was put

the house No. 137 Washington street, which was put out with trifling damage.

Closing of the City Houel.—This far-famed house of entertainment—for years, the leading hotel of this city—will be closed to-day. For fifty-two years has it stood as a hotel; but, in a short time, it will be razed to the ground—not one stone being left upon another, and another building will be creeted in its stead. In 1797, a Toutine company commenced the building, but could not, or did not, complete it. The second floor was finished by the city dancing assembly, and was continued to the use of the parties of that assembly until its dissolution. It passed through several ownerships, one of whom was Exra Weeks, and another the late Jno. Jacob Astor, the last of whom in his life-time presented it to one whom was E.zra Weeks, and another thelate Jno. Jacob Astor, the last of whom in his life-time presented it to one of his grandchildren, to whom it now belongs. Du-ring the time since its erection it has been occupied by eleven proprietors, the first of whom was Lovett; then followed Desessoir. Gibson & Clay, Gibson, Jennings. eleven proprietors, the first of whom was Lovett; then followed Desessoir. Gibson & Clay, Gibson, Jennings, Crittenden & Mather, Gardner & Packard, Gardner, Jennings, and Blancard. In times gone by, it was the first hetel of the country, and the great men of the country always patronized it; but the city has grown so fast, and the tide of fashion moved so far upward, that the City Hotel ceased to to be the attractive place it once was. After to-day, the hotel will be among the things that were, and, instead, a block of stores supply it spince.

THE BOWERY ASSOCIATION BALL.—The Association of The Bowers Association Ball.—The Association of the Bowery Theatre, comprising all the ladies and gentlemen of that establishment, gave a grand civic ball at the Apollo Saloon on Wednesday evening last, which was decidedly the most splendid ball of the season. All these—Gilbert, Stevens, Winans and others, so popular with the drama loving people—were present, and aided in the arrangements of the evening. The daucing was spirited, and kept up until a late hour, to the delight of all present, and the evening passed and morning came too quickly to end the pleasures of that occasion. Those connected with the Bowery Theatre know perfectly how such things should be done, and they are always ahead.

Common Council.—Both boards of the Common Council.

always anead.

Common Council.—Both boards of the Common Council meet at the usual hour this evening. UNKNOWN MAN DROWNED .- The Coroner held an inquest yesterday, at the alms-house yard, on the body of in unknown man, who was found at the foot of Whitean unknown man, hall the river. He appeared to be about forty years of age; and on his neck he had a sitk handkerchief, and on his feet woollen socks, and coarse sewed shoes; otherwise he was perfectly naked. The sewed shoes; otherwise he was perfectly naked. The deceased is supposed to have been a lunatic. Verdict, death by drowning.

Anomes Unknown.—The Coroner also held another inquest on the body of an unknown colored man, aged about forty years, who was found in the East river, near pier No. 11. Verdict, death by drowning.

Movements of Individuals.

Arrived, yesterday, at the Irving House—Hon. G. Reynolds, Troy; General Garland, U. S. A.; and J. J. Clarke, U. S. A.

CHOLERA IN PITTSBURGH .- As the most contra-

Cholera in Pettisburgh.—As the most contradictory rumors respecting the cholera are flying about through town, and many say that several persons have taken it and died, in Pittsburgh, though the papers say nothing about it, we deem it our duty to lay a plain statement of the facts before the public. No person has died of cholera in this town, except a few who brought it up the river with them. What, more than all other things, has alarmed many, is, that on Tuesday night a coffin, containing the dead body of a man, who is supposed to have died of this disease, was thrown over into the Methodist burying ground, in the seventh ward. The coffin, falling on a tombstone, was split open, and the dead body rolled out. On Wednesday night the corpse of a man, wrapped in a blanket, was thrown into the same grave-yard, and all who lived near were, of course, alaimed. It is thought that these dead bodies were brought up on some of our steamboats, and taken up by night, so as not to deter passengers from travelling on them.—Pittsburgh Gazette, April 21.

TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE. The Aspect of Affairs in Canada.

Arming of the Populace.

Dreadful Scenes Anticipated. dien dien die.

MONTREAL, April 28. All day yesterday a most fearful excitement existed

throughout the city.

At 2. P. M., the mass meeting called to take into onsideration the best means of preserving the peace of the country, was held at the Champ de Mars, and an immense multitude was present. Strong resolutions vere passed, and a petition to the Queen to recall Lord Elgin was drafted and adopted. At the earnest request of the principal leaders, the

The five gentlemen arrested have been committed for rioting

A man by the name of Perry, the great leader of the fremen of this city, has been committed to jail on

charge of arson. Towards evening a rumor rapidly spread that the French party were being sworn in as special constables,

and armed. It proved correct. The British portion were persuaded by the leaders to wait till armed, and an encounter took place between about twenty English gentlemen and these constables,

who most wantonly fired on them.

Only a few of the small party had arms, which they discharged upon the mass and slowly retreated, bearing off one of the party, wounded in the leg by a pistol ball From the cries uttered by some persons is the crowd, ne of the gentlemen who fired informs me that their lischarge must have taken effect.

During the whole night these were drilled, armed with cutlasses and pistols, in the Bonsecours Market. The military were under arms all night, and the rtillery drawn up in the square.

I have the best authority for stating that Sir Benjanin Durban, commander of the forces, at a meeting of the Executive Council last night, made remarks to the ollowing purport to Col. Tache, one of the ministry. He demanded to know by whose authority those mer

and been armed. He said he was there to protect her Majesty's dominions, and by the aid of heaven he would do that. It was unconstitutional to arm one portion of the population against the other. Turning round to Gen. Gore he said, "Go to his

Excellency the Governor General, and say, I send him a body of British troops to protect him, and that I will not consent to this clandestine arming of the French population. Disarm these men, and find by whose authority they were armed. It is understood that Col. Bruce and Col. Tache do it

on an order from the government.

The arms are refused to be given up. The British are rapidly arming, and a dreadful fight

The 71st Regiment arrived from St. Johns this morning, and the provincial cavalry are momentarily Upper Canada is in a fearful state of excitement.

At Coburg, the Governor was burnt in effigy. The ight could be seen at the lake, thirty miles of The whole upper provinces are arming. In the eastern townships, immense quantities of land

have been sold, and large bodies of sturdy riflemen are

expected to the assistance of the British. On the Ottawa, the lumbermen are also preparing to ssist Montreal.

Virginia Election.

WASHINGTON, April 29, 1849. Annexed are the election returns from Virginia, recived by telegraph last evening; but they are still very incomplete FIRST DISTRICT.

The polls in Accomae and Norfolk counties are closed, and it is supposed that John S. Millson has been

elected in this district. THIRD DISTRICT. Thomas S. Flournoy, the late whig member, has gained largely in Halifax county, and is believed to have

been elected over his democratic opponent, Thomas H.

werett, by a small majority. FOURTH DISTRICT.

The result in this district is very doubtful, both parties claiming the ascendency. The latest accounts, nowever, report that Thomas S. Bocock, democrat, has been re-elected.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

W. L. Goggin, whig, has probably been defeated, having lost eighty votes in Albemarle county, which makes Paulus Powell's (democrat) chances of being elected, very favorable. The contest has been very

In Richmond city, the majority of John M. Botts, over J. A. Seddon, the democratic candidate, is 468. was but 153. - Seddon is elected by 400 in the entire dis

SEVENTH DISTRICT. The returns are favorable to Thomas H. Bayly, late emocratic member, over Dr. Mallory, whig.

> EIGHTH DISTRICT. Whig. Democrat

King and Queen..... -King George*....-The result in the district is doubtful, although the

chances are rather in favor of Holliday, as the returns, as they come in, show a democratic gain compared with the late Presidential election, when Taylor had a majority of 53 in the district. Holliday, at last accountry was 23 ahead. * Result doubtful.

NINTH DISTRICT. Jeremiah Morton, anti-Wilmot whig, has been elected over J. S. Pendleton, his Wilmot-whig opponent. There was no democratic opposition.

In Fauquier county, Scott is defeated for the Legislature, in consequence of having defended the constitu-tionality of the Wilmot proviso last winter. The whigs, o far, have gained four members and probably lost

TENTH DISTRICT. The returns leave little doubt of the election of Richard Parker, democrat, over Charles J. Faulkner, whig. TWELFTH DISTRICT.

Nothing definite from this district. THIRTEENTH DISTRICT. We have reports that F. McMullen, democrat, has

een elected over John B. George, also a democrat. No whig opposition. FOURTEENTH DISTRICT. Nothing positive from this district, although J. M.

H. Beale's (dem.) chances are supposed to be the best. FIFTEENTH DISTRICT. The returns, as far as heard from, render the result extremely doubtful; although Charles W. Russell, whig, s supposed to be elected ever Alexander Newman, democrat. The whigs are reported to have elected their

following candidates have been elected:-

Whigs in Italies; democrats in Roman,

Dist. 1-John S. Millson-no change.

Jeremiah Morton-no change Richard Parker-no change

candidates for the Legislature.

Serious Accident-Ship Swatara. PHILADELPHIA, April 29-10 P. M.

A carriage returning from a funeral, at Monument emetery, this afternoon at 5 o'clock, the horses took fright and run away on the Germantown road; the arringe was dashed to atoms, and three ladies, and Mr. Helberson, the undertaker, were violently thrown out, by which one of the ladies had her collar-bone broken, and another is so seriously injured that she is not ex pected to survive. All were more or less hurt. We learn by telegraph, from Lewes, that the skip Swatara has filled with water. The passengers are their way to the city.

Southern Mail Fallure. BALTIMORE, April 29-10 P. M.

The New Orleans mail, due to-night, has failed; con sequently, we have no Southern news of importance, by that conveyance.

Police Intelligence.

Before Justice Lethrop—The number of prisonder brought before the Police Court yesterday morping was comparatively very small, being on a Sunday morning, which is generally well attended, the effects of Saturday night's carousing. On the bench designated for the prisoners was rather a decent looking man, by the name of William Dougherty, who was huddled amongst some miserable looking loafers. On his name being called by the magistrate, he was placed at the bar, on a complaint made by his wife, who was a decent looking woman, residing at No. 169 William street. She stated to the court that they did not live together in consequence of his dissipated habits, and that he was continually giving her much annyames when in liquor. Last night he came again to the house, broke the furniture, and insisted upon taking her baby away. She then sent for the assistance of the pelice, and caused him to be taken to the station house. The magistrate asked him what he had to say, when he stated that some money matters was the Police Intelligence.

the pelice, and caused him to be taken to the station house. The magistrate asked him what he had to say, when he stated that some mouey matters was the cause of the difficulty between them, and that if the court would be kind enough to let him off this time, he would never trouble her again. This the wife agreed to, if she could be satisfied he would keep to his word. Thusupon, upon this faithful promise, the magistrate allowed him to go; but he remarked that if there was another complaint against him made by his wife, he would certainly commit him to prison. Dougherty was thea discharged from custody. Some few loafers and disorderly persons were disposed of—some for a six months' recidence on Blackwell's Island, and others for five days to the city prison.

*Robbery in the First Degree.—Officer Kruse, one of the expert policemen of the First ward, arrested, yesterday morning, a man by the name John Kelly, on a charge of being an accomplice of William Foster, who is now in custedy on a charge of highway robbery. It appears that a man by the name of Patrick J. Waters was crossing the Battery on the evening of the 9th of April, when he was followed by Kelly and Foster, and likewise another man not caught yet, making three altogather, who closed in upon Waters, knocked him down, and while on the ground they held him, and took from his pocket \$70 in bank bills, also a gold ring from his finger; and before Waters was able to give an alarm or obtain assistance, the v lains were off, and made their escape, since which time the police have been on the alert, and have succeeded in arresting two of the guilty parties, who are identified by Mr. Waters as two out of the three who thus committed the outrage. Justice Lethrop committed the accused to prison for trial.

**Receivers of Stolen Goods.—Officers Moore and Heaverteen of the commit

trial.

Receivers of Stolen Goods.—Officers Moore and Heaselden, of the Eighth ward, arrested, yesterday, two men, called Robert Oliver and Bracket N. Marston, on a charge of buying stolen goods, as the officers found in their possession a lot of new made clothing, valued at \$150, the property of John G. Sperling, of No. 236 Bowery. The accused parties were both detained by Captain Fairchild for a further investigation.

Bowery. The accused parties were both detained by Captain Fairchild for a further investigation.

"Defrauding a Stranger."—Under this caption, in your police intelligence of Saturday, you have the arrest of George T. Stanley, by officer NeLaughlin. You willful kind enough to give place to the following in defence of Mr. Stanley. The spurious ticket which he is accused of selling to Chadwick, is a genuine ticket issued by the Railroad Company, and which would have been proven, as there was a witness to testify, had Justice McGrath given him a hearing in the case; but no—McGrath had no time then to grant it, and refused at any appointed time, which was left to himself by Mr. Stanley; but persisted on a commitment, or bail for appearance at the Court of Sessions. In vindication of Mr. Stanley; but persisted on a commitment, or bail for appearance at the Court of Sessions. In vindication of Mr. Stanley, law in the court of Sessions. In vindication of Mr. Stanley, had he had the privilege, that they had sent by the same tickets more than twenty thousand passengers; and Mr. G. R. Barker will testify that he never refused the ticket upon the second class cars, and that it is a genuine ticket for emigrants by that class cars, which Mr. Chadwick admits to have understood he was to go in. As regards the arrest of Mr. Stanley, he was not taken by McLaughlin, but was at the Tombs on other business at the time the occurrence took place.

Our brief report of the above affair before the Police Justice was perfectly correct. A full and complete report, with the statement of Mr. Chadwick, and the observations of Justice McGrath, will be given to-morrow; but we advise the Justice to give both parties at once a full hearing. There is a great deal of roguery going on in the system of selling tickets.

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Jealousy and Revence.—Some years since, says the Louisville Democrat, of yesterday, a man residing in Patriot, Ia., married a young lady residing in the same place. After they had been married some five years, the parties were blessed with two children, and things went smoothly on, until it was discovered that the husband had fallen desperately in love with a young woman living in the family. Finally, the husband eloped with the girl to parts unknown, leaving his lawful wife and children without a protector, husband, or father.—A few days since, a store-beat arrived at Patriot, the owner of which proved to be the recreant husband, and his mistress was on board. These facts soon reached the ears of the descrited wife, who forthwith armed herself with a hatchet in one hand, and a pistol in the other, intent on slaying the husband, and the wretch who had seduced him. The woman on the boat noticed her approach thus hostilely equipped, and there being no chance but a fight or a foot race, she took to her heels, pursued by the injured, infuriated wife.—After a run of some distance, she was overtaken, and several fearful and dangerous wounds were rishleted with the hatchet. She would have been fairly "minced" but for the interference of lookers on. The husband fled down the river in time to escape a coat of tar and feathers already prepared for him and his paramour. The mistress remains on the store-boat, under the protection of the police and physicians. Public sympathy is st ongly in favor of the injured wife.—Cincinnate Nonpariel.

THE WISCONSIN RIVER.—An attempt is to be made this season to navigate, regularly, the Wisconsin river. For this purpose, Capt. John Cook has constructed the hull of a boat a Sauk Patrie, and he arrived here yesterday from below, with the steamboat Otter, the engine of which is to be transferred to the new hull. We hope Mr. C. will be appropriately in his enterprise. The business which is successful in his enterprise. The business which is springing up along the Wisconsin is far greater than most people imagine.—Galena Gaz.

The Distins are now on a visit to Boston. where they give their first Concert to-night. By reference to their Card, in our advertising columns, it will be seen that theirgelebrated Sax Horns, Tohas, Cornets, and other instru-ments, may be obtained by applying to the well-known Mu-sical Agents, Corbyn & Martini, at their office, No. 4 Barclay

Self-preservation is the first Law of Na-

G. B. Clarke's happy combination, com-

mingling the artistic skill requisite in making garments tra-order, with the happy facility of fitting gentlemen at once, with a fine article already made. French Cloth (very fine) Dress Coats, to measure, \$16 to \$20; Spring Sacks and Frocks, \$5 to \$10. 116 William street.

The motto is, small profits and quick sales. --At No. 29 Bowery, cheapest Carpet establishment in the United States, Hiram Anderson's, you can purchase a handsome Ingrain Carpet, from 3s. 6d. to 6s. per yard; a beautiful floor Oil Cloth, 3s. 6d. to 5s. per yard; Three-ply, 8s. to 10s. per yard; Window Shades, 8s. to 24s. per pair; and other articles astonishingly low.

COMMERCIAL APPAIRS. MONEY MARKET. Sunday, April 29-6 P. M.

The arrival of the steamer has given a better tone to our markets generally, and there are strong indications of an upward movement in prices for breadstuffs, and in all kinds of stock securities. The advices from England, relative to the demand and supply of American stocks, are very satisfactory—much more favorable than a large importation of specie-and will have a very beneficial influence upon four money markets. These stocks are not taken by speculators to hold for an advance, but for permanent investment, and are withdrawn from the market. To this extent our capitalists are relieved, and of the many millions of United States stocks, which were first taken by the capitalists of this country, a short time will suffice to transfer the bulk of them to other hands, at a handsome advance on the original cost. This is a fortunate and gratifying matter, and the result is due to those who came forward so liberally, when the government was engaged in a war, and in want of funds, and gave a premium for the loans required. We have not the slightest doubt but that in less than twelve months, United States Six per Cents will rule in this market at twenty per cent pres mium. Some of the most inveterate bears in the street have, within the past day or two, admitted this. The importation of specie, thus far, has not been so

large as generally anticipated, but it has been large enough and fast enough for safety. We had much rather see it come along in small sums, than in such immense amounts, as the effect is more gradual, more healthy, and consequently more permanent. The effeet of a large importation of specie, in a few weeks, is invariably bad, as it suddenly inflates prices, promotes speculation in our staple products, and an expansion in credits which derange the usual course of and create in a short time a counter current, which takes away from us nearly the whole of the specie received. A steady importation of the precious gradually expands the currency and gives a healthy mpetus to business, and we experience none of those sudden inflations which react so ruinously upon all classes. The specie, as it thus arrives, insinuates itsel nto all the channels of commerce, and is not forcibly or suddenly withdrawn. Of the twenty-four million of dollars of specie imported in the first six months of the year 1847, more than two-thirds of it has been exported, returned from whence it came, leaving about eight millions within our limits—an addition of so much to our specie currency. Had this importation of twentyfour millions of specie been extended over a period et two or three years, the probability is that we show not have exported a million of it; but coming so rapidly, and in such large sums, it had an enormous influence